

inence to the complaints of Germans who

are annoyed by French frontier officials, referring today to the incident of a German commercial traveler being forbidden to journey through France. Rigorous surveillance is carried on to prevent the escape of fugitives. The papers and it is reported that the Swiss police even have consented to assist in the preparation of a list of Socialist refugees who are suspected of plotting the overthrow of the government.

A forest fire is in progress near Innsbruck, which threatens to destroy the village of Jenbach, and the practice of shooting the animals is being resorted to. Three hundred soldiers are engaged in an attempt to check the flames.

**OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.**

**Gladstone Fires Hot Shot at Balfour and the Tories.**

LONDON, May 19.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Gladstone, replying to a statement of Balfour today, the practice of shooting sentences on appeal had been resorted to in Ireland while the Liberals were in power, writes:

"It was without our knowledge and it is with knowledge in mat-

[illegible]

city and advantage of vesting the Irish people with power over the majority of their own people, providing that they shall be governed as we are in a national spirit."

**A CLAN-NA-GAEL SCARE**

LONDON, May 19.—The Central News Agency announces that it is officially informed that the police have received news that the Clan-na-Gael is plotting a crime similar to the tragedy of Phoenix Park. The police for some time have watched the movements of Thomas J. Brennan and found him conferring with a man named Walsby who afterward made a pretense of going to America to see Brennan, and really did so, but returned to Ireland in the disguise of New York, but after reaching Havre went on to Paris, where he has been living under an assumed name, and is now busy with the men suspected to be parties to the plot. Further details of the plot are promised.

**BRAZILIAN EMANCIPATION.**—The following is the substance of the law passed by the Brazilian Congress, May 13, 1888, abolishing slavery in Brazil has been received. Emancipated negroes now on coffee plantations are required to remain there until the next coffee crop is gathered, but in no case are they to be paid wages for the work of wages from their former owners, as shall not be locked up in their quarters as former slaves. The former owners receive compensation for slaves liberated. The Pope has sent a golden cross to the Princess Regent of Brazil.

**RACING IN ENGLAND.**—The London Times has a small article on the racing of horses, in which George's plate, 2-year-olds, at Windsor day was won by Fair Marion, Aristos a close second, Deschamps third. Six starters.

**METHODIST CONFERENCE.**—The Report of the Committee Regarding

**Bishop Taylor's Case.**  
NEW YORK, May 19.—[By the Associated Press.] The report of the Committee on Ministerial and Lay Delegates, composed of the members of the conference, was read at this morning by the Methodist Conference by a vote of 276 to 136. The conference then took up the consideration of the report of the Committee on Episcopacy on ministerial bishopric. The report was very interesting, as it dealt with the question whether Bishop Taylor or not. The American mission is a true bishop or not. The committee suggested the following resolution, which was adopted by the conference:

"That the missionary bishop be elected a specified foreign missionary field, with full episcopal power, but with episcopal authority limited to the foreign mission for which he was elected."

The committee also suggested the fol-

"That the missionary bishop is not, in the meaning of the discipline, a general superintendent, nor subordinate to the general superintendent, nor any of them, but is accountable for his conduct to the General Conference; that the election of a missionary bishop carries with it an assignment of the general superintendent to the field; that the missionary bishop cannot be made a general superintendent except by a distinct election to that office; that the missionary bishop, if elected to the office of general superintendent, should receive his support from the funds of the missionary society; that the general superintendent should not be a salaried officer, but should be elected by the lay workers of the church in foreign mission fields; that paying the salary of a missionary bishop from the funds of the missionary society would be a violation of any way effect his status as bishop; that a missionary bishop should in his field

the resolution designating the amendment of the bishops after much debate was amended so as to give all bishops subequal authority in mission funds. The resolution, however, providing for the supervision of the bishops also occasioned much discussion. The recommendation of the bishops that the mission fund be taken out of the missionary fund, was opposed on the ground that all bishops should be equal and that being equal and performing equal duties, all should be paid from the same fund.

An amendment therefore was offered providing for the payment of the mission fund from the episcopal fund, as a rule with other bishops. The amendment was adopted.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After the reading of a greeting from Centennial General Assembly of the Synod, which was presented by the pastor of the German Conference sent yesterday to the conference adjourned.

**THE AFRICAN BRANCH.**

**INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—**In the AM. M.E. General Conference today (May 18) the following were elected: W. J. Gaine, Georgia; B. Warner of Ohio, E. T. Trice of Pennsylvania and A. A. Grant of Tennessee.

**Great Gathering of Children**

**ST. LOUIS, May 19.—**The largest gathering of Sunday-school children ever here in America took place today in the grounds. The occasion was the Union day-school festival, and it spent its time in parades, fireworks and games. A chorus of 5000 children's voices was a feature.

**Four Men Lynched.**  
WOODWARD (I. T.), May 19.—A party of vigilantes captured four men driving a flock of stolen ponies in No Man's Land on Thursday night and lynched the whole party. Two of them were noted outlaws known as Chetwood and Dandy. The brothers of Chetwood have declared vengeance.







## WOMAN AND HOME.

## SUSAN SUNSHINE ON EARLY MARRIAGE.

The Charm of Gracious Womanhood—Negligence in Dress—Intellectual Culture—Keep Pace with Your Husband—The Work of Preparation.

I presume that the majority of young girls look forward to the time when they shall have a home of their own. They can do this without looking upon every young man whose acquaintance they make as a possible husband. But the love of home, the desire for its intimate companionship, and the hope of the happiness which it brings, enters more or less into the day dreams of the young maiden. Girls who have been blessed with happy homes and have seen the perfect bonds of sympathy and tenderness existing between their parents very naturally conclude that the marriage relation is conducive to happiness and a desirable one to sustain. Marriage is a gospel of gladness to them. The halo of romance is about it, and when love comes it proves a wonderful magician, working such enchantments that they see nothing but beauty, and lose sight for a time of the practical, sober side of life, which is full of responsibilities.

It is the duty of mothers to help their daughters to weigh carefully the duties as well as the pleasures of the marriage state. I am not in favor of particularly early marriages. A girl is not fit for the duties of a wife and mother while she is yet in her teens. It is essential, after she leaves school, that before she marries she have time afforded her for preparation. She must learn not to look upon life as a mere play-day, which may be devoted wholly to pleasure. It is important that she understand how much the happiness and well-being of her family depend upon her. She should be led to consider the weight of her moral influence. Her intellect should be so trained that she shall be something more than a plaything for her husband. She should be a companion, and if need be a counselor and helper. The young girl who marries almost as soon as she leaves the schoolroom, and who takes upon herself the responsibility of housekeeping with all the attendant demands which society makes upon her, has not much leisure left for self-improvement. Moreover, she has little knowledge of the world at large, and but little conception of her own spiritual needs. She lacks discipline, experience and forbearance. She has not learned discretionary wisdom, she is a creature of impulse rather than of reason. Only the surface of her powers has been stirred—the great depths of her nature have not been moved. But give her time to mature before she marries; to look at life a little more seriously, than she does at present; to let her intellectual nature be thoroughly awakened and her physical powers matured, and her promise for usefulness will be materially enhanced. She will not then be likely to settle down, when she marries and has the care of a family, into a more domestic machine, making no progress, an intellectual dwarf, while her husband grows into the full stature of mental manhood.

It is pitiable to see, as we so often do, after a few years of married life, the wife left far behind the pressure of her duties having destroyed all inclination on her part to read and to study, or even to keep up those lighter accomplishments which lend such an attractive charm to her girlhood.

If men cannot find companionship at home they are apt to seek it elsewhere, and alas for the happiness of the affectionate wife when the husband turns from his own door to seek all of his pleasurable social intercourse elsewhere.

Another thing which no wife should neglect is her own personal adornment. Untidiness in dress is shocking to a refined taste. I always tremble for the future of a wife when I hear her say: "I do not care how I look; I do not expect to see any one today but my husband." I always feel like asking, my dear woman do you realize what you are doing? Do you not remember the time when to make yourself lovely in his eyes was your greatest desire? Is he less dear to you now than then, or has his love become less precious to you? Do not think that you can hold the love which he gave you in those first married years if you make no effort to retain it. But if his love is precious to you still, study to please him. You can bind him to you enduringly by the maturer charms of gracious and refined womanhood and you may make your home an Eden into which no serpent of distrust or disloyalty shall enter.

## NOTES.

**Rice Potato.**—Boil and mash good white potatoes. When light and creamy put through a colander.

**Cucumbers.**—Slice very thin and lay in iced salt and water for an hour before serving. Drain and dress them with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar.

**Boiling Macaroni.**—Put the stewpan on the fire until the water begins to boil, then put the macaroni into it, stirring it occasionally; let it boil for 20 minutes, then strain in a colander, and it is ready for use.

**To Stop the Nose-bleed.**—If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, pass the finger along the edge of the right jaw until the beating of the artery is felt. Press hard upon it for five minutes and the bleeding will stop.

**In the Sick Room.**—Remember that a change of presence—not of persons—in a sick room is sometimes as necessary as a change of clothes, and is most refreshing, because bringing sleep so unexpectedly to the wearied nerves.

**Rusty nails** make ugly wounds, which, if not attended to at once, may cause great suffering—perhaps death. Smoke the wound with wool or woolen cloth; 15 minutes in the smoke will remove the worst case of inflammation.

**To Cook Tomatoes.**—Cut off the upper half of each tomato, remove the seed from the lower part and fill in with cracker crumbs; place a small bit of butter on the top of the crackers, and on the top of the tomato, place in a small pan and bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven.

**Mint Sauce.**—Take only the young, tender leaves, not a bit of stem, and chop very fine indeed. To two tablespoonfuls add a tablespoonful and a half of brown sugar and three of vinegar. It should be quite thick, not as we so often see it—vinegar with a few bits of mint floating around.

**How to Preserve Rose Leaves.**—For each pound of rose leaves take one-fourth of a pound of salt which has been dried in a warm oven, but not too hot oven, for three hours. Mix leaves and salt together and place in a jar that can be tightly stoppered. The leaves must be free from dew or moisture.

**Asparagus Salad.**—Boil two bunches of asparagus in salted water until quite tender. Place on the ice until

very cold. Serve with the following dressing: Two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two salt spoonfuls of salt, one of pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix all together and pour over the asparagus.

**To Boil Rice.**—Wash well in two separate waters a pound of the best Carolina rice, then have two quarts of water boiling in a stewpan, into which throw the rice; boil it 20 minutes; when done strain in a sieve; then let cold water run on it; strain and put back in stewpan for a few minutes, when it is ready to serve.

**Deadening Floors.**—A new way of deadening floors is to fill the space between the floor boarding and the plastering of the room below with snappings, made incombustible by dipping them in thick whitewash, the principle being that soft substances enclosing air spaces intercept sound more effectively than does compact, solid materials like cement.

**For a Burn.**—The terrible pain caused by being severely burned may be almost instantly relieved by applying a mixture of strong, fresh, clean lime-water, mixed with as much linseed oil as it will hold. Before applying, dip the burn in common wadding saturated with the lotion. Wet as often as it appears dry, without removing cotton from burn for nine days, when a new skin will probably have formed.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

## FRESH LITERATURE.

**THE DOOM OF MAMELONS.** with a description of the Lake St. John and Saguenay Regions. By W. H. Murray. Quebec: Morning Chronicle office.

The development of the story turns upon the working of an old Indian prophecy or tradition, which had been in the Lenni-Lenape tribe, to the effect that when an intermarriage between a princess of their tribe and a white man should occur, it should bring ruin to the tribe, and cause it to become extinct at Mamelons. For it was at the mouth of the Saguenay, as they held, that the whites first landed on this Western Continent. This intermarriage, or "cross of red with white," had occurred, and the time had nearly come when the last of the race should die at Mamelons.

The story is full of romantic interest, and the scenes and persons are most vividly painted. The heroine of the story is Atia, whose mother was a woman wondrously beautiful, who belonged to that most peculiar and ancient of all known people, the Esquimaux of Southern Spain—the last of their queenly line. The plot is full of romantic interest, which characterizes it to its close.

**MARZIO'S CRUCIFIX.** By MARION CRAWFORD. New York: Macmillan's Summer Reading Library. The story is the work of an artist, yet it is told with realistic power that makes it seem a list of real life, and the character of those whom it might meet with any day in the streets of Rome. To read it is like going into the studios and mingling with the artists of the Eternal City, and being familiar with the priest and plebeian. Marzio's Crucifix is the means of leading him from a deadly temptation. It illustrates the divine truths that may be embodied in art and their tendency to make men better. Roman life and Roman character and institutions cast their lights and shadows upon its pages, and the old, old story is charmingly told between its covers.

## Magazines.

**The American Magazine** for May must have lodged somewhere on its way across the continent, for it has just come to hand. Its table of contents is an engaging one. The serial story, "Olivia Delaplaine," one of the best from the pen of Edgar Poe, is concluded in this number, and ends, as every interested reader hoped it would, with the marriage of the noble and long-suffering heroine to the man of her choice.

The second paper on "The Belles of Old Philadelphia" gives a glimpse of womanly loveliness as it should be the pride of the Quaker City. The table of contents will delight the eye of the reader by its varied completeness and excellence. The American Magazine Company, New York.

**The Writer.** a monthly magazine, published in Boston, makes its first appearance upon our table. It is designed as a help for literary works, and many of the papers in the May number will be found exceedingly suggestive. Among the articles of particular interest to beginners are "Advice to Young Writers," "Writing for the Writing's Sake," and "Successful Authorship." Its well written book reviews are also an attractive feature. Boston, Mass.: "The Writer."

**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.** BUREAU OF EDUCATION CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION NO. 1887. Proceedings of the Department of the Interior, the National Educational Association at its meeting at Washington, March 15-17, 1887. Washington: Government Printing Office.

**CHEAP BOOKS AND GOOD BOOKS.** By BRANDEN MATTHEW. New York: The American Copyright League.

## Gov. Hill and His License.

High license is the temperance reform of the day which is sustained by popular sentiment, and on which all good citizens can unite. It is the sensible, wholesome medium between prohibition and an unlicensed traffic. In several States it has been adopted with general approval, and is a successful operation. It is demanded by the prevailing sentiment and the best interests of the people of New York. But Gov. Hill's vetoes of the two radically different bills passed by the Legislature at Albany, together with his veto of last year's bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in any State building, leave little ground for hope that any measure satisfactory to the general public will receive his approval.

**A Lesson for Los Angeles.** In Chicago, as in nearly all other cities, the first railroads were allowed to locate their terminal depots in the very heart of the city and all the new roads have felt obliged and have been forced to reach the same advantage ground either by the construction of new tracks or by the joint use of old tracks where they could make terms with a company already established. In all cases the tracks are laid in the streets, crossing intersecting streets at grade, and the course there is nothing for the half million people who pass along and across streets to do but to "look out for the engine while the bell rings," which rings all the time. In the next century all this will be changed, and railroads will enter cities either under ground or overhead.

**Better than the Blue Gum.** [Long Beach Journal.]

Mr. A. J. Spencer is propagating the iron-bark Australian eucalyptus. This he regards as the best of the eucalyptus family of trees—making a growth of 12 to 15 feet per annum from the seed. It is represented as superior to the common gum tree in that it is straight grained, and is good timber, suitable for wagon-work, and can be made to take the place of oak and hickory in the East. At the tree trees are being planted, this will soon be a heavily-timbered country.

## ART HISTORY.

## THE PICTORIAL ARTS OF JAPAN—THEIR ORIGIN.

Heathenism and Art—Japanese Art in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Centuries of the Christian Era—General Interest in Japanese Art.

## NO. I.

Of late years there has been a growing interest felt among esthetic people in the curious and marvelous productions of Japanese art. Here is a people whom we have been taught to regard as falling far below our standard of civilization, and centuries behind us in the attainments of art, science and general knowledge. They are a people who have been politically and socially isolated among the nations, living to themselves and caring nothing for the world of outside barbarians. Until within a few years this great island empire has been conspicuous for the isolating policy of its rulers, who shut the doors of their kingdom against the world. Art with them received no impetus from outside competition. It imported no help. It was quickened and inspired by no foreign schools and by no trained hand from abroad. The mysteries of its skilled workmanship were sacredly guarded. It borrowed nothing in the way of knowledge from other nations. Its art was original, unadulterated, save as we trace resemblance to it in the less skillful productions of Chinese artists. We are fast beginning to perceive that in some branches of art the Japanese are far in advance of us, and that we might with due humility sit at their feet and be taught of them.

It is interesting to trace the progress of art among that people, and to discover the fostering care which has been given it by the Government. There is much disagreement among different learned authorities in relation to the period of its early development. There is a nucleus of opinion in its history, about which the mist of uncertainty gathers thickly, but some authorities place the beginning of Japanese pictorial art about the middle of the fifth century, while others, equally intelligent, but it is probable that Japanese art education was not actually inaugurated until the introduction of Buddhism in the middle of the sixth century, when the Japanese, inspired by a sense of religious devotion, were led to try their skill upon pictures and images of their new god, Buddha. But this school of art for a long time remained in the hands of the Koreans and the native religious leaders.

Japanese ceramic art dates backward many centuries. Japanese authorities wrap its beginning about with mystery, and assert that it had its beginning in the time of the gods, and its story is told in their mythology. But a more reasonable version is the following: "The Emperor Suinin (who is said to have reigned from B. C. 23 to B. C. 70, and to have died at the age of 141) signalized his reign by the repeal of a barbarous custom which doomed the imperial retainers as well as horses, and, perhaps, other animals, on the death of the sovereign, to be buried alive in holes in the ground around the tomb. In the year 8, A. D., the Emperor died, and Suinin, at the suggestion of his retainer Nomi no Sukune, called together 100 of the *hojio*, or potters of Izumi province, that they might make a clay *hojio*, like mud figures of men and horses, to bury in the places of living victims as an example for future ages. The workmen moulded the figures under the direction of Nomi no Sukune, and interred them in a circle around the tomb. The Emperor rewarded his adviser for conferring upon him and his descendants the office of the Chief of the Potters, with the title of *Hojio no Tsukasa*."

Thus we see that out from the barbarous rites of heathenism art sprang for this people to become immortal. Wood carving in Japan was born with Buddhism. Heathenism must have its idols, and the hand of the carver must become skilled to adorn its temples. Rude worship must find expression for its gods—the spiritual must take form in creature, and the material must be made grand by carved flowers and sacred birds. Altar and table must be made fit for the worship of the mighty Buddha. Fostered by religious devotion, this form of art has grown into wonderful perfection, until many of the carved images of the Japanese seem lacking but the breath and the heart-beat to make them things of life.

There is no inspiration like that which is drawn from the religious sentiment in man to quicken his intellect and make his hand the master of his thought. Royalty did not hesitate to handle the chisel when a god was to be carved. The glyptic art was revered by them, or that branch of it which was devoted to idol making. Japan has a well-preserved colossal figure of Buddha, 16 feet high, which belongs to the sixth century. I saw lately a picture of the image of the infant Strotoku Taishi, which was the work of an unknown artist of the seventh century, and the figure is wonderful in its expression of power.

To this early era of Japanese art belongs the introduction of modern masks used for semi-religious and semi-theatrical purposes. Even at that period in the infancy of such inventions the artists threw a vast amount of character into these masks and somewhat of grotesqueness.

In the history of the pictorial arts of Japan the name of Ouchi is recorded about the middle of the seventh century of the Christian era, as the sculptor of a thousand Buddhist images for the Emperor Kotoku, while in the eighth century two artists named Keibunkai and Kasuga became famous as idol-makers. Thus heathenism in Japan has been the nursing mother of art, but she is not the mother who has lent to it its divinest inspirations.

E. A. O.

## Prohibition Inconsistency.

[Philadelphia Press.] The spectacle of the State Convention of the Prohibitionists, denouncing the High License law as a "delusion and a snare" at the hour when that law was weeding out saloons by the hundreds all over the State, was one of last week's most ludicrous exhibitions of audacious political inconsistency. It sets forth in stronger lights than ever the fact to which attention has already been directed in these columns—namely, that the opposition to high license comes solely from the political Prohibitionists on one hand and from the saloon-keepers on the other.

The indications of yesterday's Republican county conventions as to Minnesota's choice for President are hardly less clear. Mr. Blaine's name is everywhere received with respectful and merited applause; but his withdrawal from the field is everywhere accepted as a final fact, and the delegates elected are for the most part Gresham men.—[St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

J. M. HALE & CO.,  
Wednesday, May 23, 1888.  
Nos. 7 and 9 North Spring Street.

## BATHING SUITS! BATHING SUITS!

Ho! for Santa Monica! Long Beach! Redondo!

We have everything in bathing suits that can be asked for: Ladies' gentlemen's, girl's, boys'—in flannel, blue and gray, and in blue and black jersey cloth. To call attention particularly to this department, we will offer for sale, Wednesday, May 23d, 300 gentlemen's bathing suits, in assorted colors, at \$1 apiece. Sold everywhere at \$1.50. Displayed in south show window. \$1. \$1. \$1. \$1. \$1.

## MUSLINS. MUSLINS.

5000 yards, 90 inches wide (2½ yards), at 20c per yard; 20c per yard. Selling everywhere at 25c. Here is a closely woven cotton, even thread, will measure fully 90 inches, at an exceedingly low figure. Very desirable for sheetings, on account of soft finish, and close and strong enough for a seashore tent. 5000 yards, 20c per yd; reduced from 25c.

## DRESS GOODS.

We have 12 pieces, 500 yds, fancy Shooda suitings, which we have been selling in stock at \$1.15 and \$1.25, which we propose to close out at 75c per yard; and the price will do it. Stylish stripes of different shades, in alternate widths, suitable for entire suits, or in connection with plain material as a combination. No two pieces alike. Combinations in delicate shades, drab, garnet, ecru, pink, goblin, and everything new.

## LEGITIMATE COMPETITION.

When two or more persons, striving for the same end, either by the same or different methods, bring into consideration their capacity for purchasing, their ability to sell, and their thorough knowledge of merchandise procured, then competition is the natural result. The people reap the benefit of legitimate competition. There are three important factors, however, in selling merchandise—"JOB LOTS"—MOTH-EATEN GOODS—LAST YEAR'S STOCK—should be carefully avoided unless the purchaser is acquainted with the intrinsic value of each and every article offered.

## THE LAW OF DEMAND REGULATES PRICES.

Some say "demand regulates values," but the idea is a wrong one—the value is the same whether sold at regular prices or sacrificed! Since our entree in Los Angeles we have endeavored to find out exactly what the people want, and we find that SEASONABLE GOODS are in particular favor with every one. We go a step further, and cut everything to bottom prices; make a minimum profit on everything sold, and are extremely well satisfied with the result.

## WE AIM TO PLEASE.

We have a full and complete line of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infants' pure Silk Underwear which we are selling at about the price of a fine grade merino. It will repay you to visit our Bathing Suit Department. Examine carefully appended list.

J. M. HALE & CO.,  
Wednesday, May 23d.

J. M. HALE & CO.,  
Wednesday, May 23, 1888.  
Nos. 7 and 9 North Spring Street.M. Jacoby & Co.,  
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE!  
No. 19 North Main Street.

In addition to our PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, we have opened at NO. 19 NORTH MAIN STREET (formerly occupied by the Grange Store), a large and well-selected stock of EASTERN MANUFACTURED BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. We cordially invite the people of this city and Southern California to inspect our stock, as we are convinced that they will find this the best place in the city to buy goods in our line.

Philadelphia Made Children's Shoes,  
And will sell them at exceedingly low prices.

MUNDELL'S AND S. D. SOLLER'S SHOES A SPECIALTY.

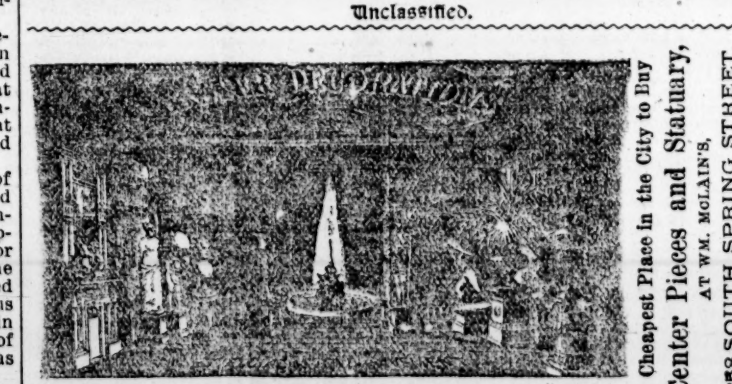
WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS FOR—

Curtis & Wheeler's Fine Ladies' Shoes, Rochester, N. Y.,

Rockland Shoe Co.'s Fine Men's Boots & Shoes, Boston.

We cordially invite all to come and see us, and we promise and will guarantee satisfaction in every case. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

NO. : 19 : NORTH : MAIN : STREET.  
Very Resp'y Yours, M. Jacoby & Co.

DR. STEINHART'S  
Great Vegetable Kidney and Liver Remedy!

Cures all diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes and Incontinence, Retention of Urine, Pain in the Back, etc.

—FOR THE LIVER.—

It cures Biliaryness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, etc.

Sold at Office, No. 109, Room 13, Corner of Spring and First Streets.

On receipt of \$1.50 per bottle sent all over the United States.

P.S.—KIDNEY AND LIVER REMEDY. Samples of said medicine will be sold for 60 days only at 25 cents per bottle, to show the merit of said medicine.

Arrowhead Hot Springs!

MOUNTAIN RESORT,

70 MILES FROM LOS ANGELES.

6 from San Bernardino. Altitude 2000 feet. Invites tourist and invalid ALL THE YEAR to superior accommodations. Wonderful mud, mineral and vapor baths famous for rheumatism, hot, cold and clear as crystal, and pure, warm air.

Resident physicians, postoffice, telephone, laundry, and daily stages to San Bernardino.

MANAGER, Arrowhead Springs.

## "Ring Up 666, Please!"

FOR GASOLINE AND OIL.

Syrphon free to consumers. Hunt's Oil Depot,

NO. 231 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Lubricating Oil a Specialty.

Humboldt, Morris & Co., Proprietors.

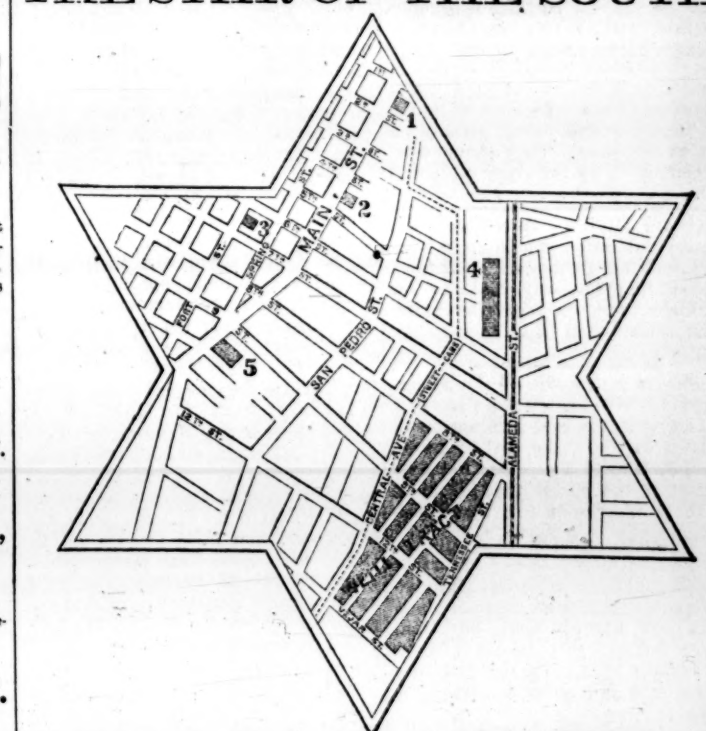
H. P. SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILS AND EQUIPMENTS

FOR NARROW-GAUGE RAILROADS.

## THE STAR OF THE SOUTH.



1—Grand Opera House, 2—Site of U. S. Government Building, 3—Port-street Postoffice, 4—Arcade Passenger Depot, S. F. R. R. 5—Million-dollar Hotel.

## THE ALEXANDRE WEILL TRACT!

This is the spot where values will show relatively A GREATER INCREASE than in any other part of the city. For many years this district has been overlooked, but now its manifold natural advantages, aided by the liberal expenditure of capital, are making themselves felt, and A WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION is going on here. Houses are springing up everywhere, important street improvements are under way, the new Arcade Passenger Depot is rapidly approaching completion, and in six months from now you will hardly recognize the old part of town. There is no locality in Los Angeles which offers better opportunities for

## PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

—THAN THE—

## Alexandre Weill Tract.

It is close to the business portion of the city and at the same time a highly improved and delightful spot for pleasant homes.

VALUES WILL INEVITABLY ADVANCE.

Every intelligent observer can already detect the signs of the approaching TREMENDOUS IMMIGRATION. The cheap rates of fare offered for the great Educational Convention in July will alone bring tens of thousands of visitors this summer.

Now is the Time

AND THE ALEXANDRE WEILL TRACT IS THE PLACE

to quietly gather in some of the most desirable bargains now on the market. You will be sure to be pleased when you see this tract.

Call at my office for free conveyance, maps, price lists, etc., etc.

433 North Main Street, Baker Block.

PLAZA

Bertrand

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

WE WILL DO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AT MODERATE

prices, and invite comparison with the very best work made. We make a specialty of baby pictures, French, English and German spoken.

BERTRAND'S GROUND-FLOOR STUDIO,

413 North Main Street, Opposite the Plaza.











OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE STORY OF A CALIFORNIA HIGHWAYMAN.

A Splendid Budget of Letters from Our Young Readers—Joanna Marietta—His Little Cabin at the Mines—Who He Was.

I presume that you have all read about Robin Hood, the English outlaw or robber, who was born near the end of the twelfth century. Many wonderful stories are told of his exploits, and he was a great terror in the region where he lived. He was a robber, however, who, it is said, never stole anything from poor people, but always from the rich; from those who lived in grand castles and had much money and land. His home was said to be in Nottingham forest, and here he had gathered a hundred tall robbers about him, of whom all the rich men of the kingdom were afraid.

But I do not propose to tell you of Robin Hood today, who has been dead for so many hundred years, but of one of California's robbers, whose story is no less wonderful, and who, with his men, mounted on their splendid horses, has been here in Los Angeles many a time; when it was only a small adobe town or pueblo.

The name of this bold highwayman was Joaquin Marietta. He was a native of Sonora, Mexico, and came to California in 1849, when he was only about 19 years old. He is said to have been a handsome boy, with large black eyes, full of fire, and with shining black hair, which he wore long and reached to his shoulders. He was a boy that people liked, he was so frank and cordial in his manner; yet still there was something about him that made people, even then, stand half in awe of him.

Joaquin had a good education for those days, and he was a great pet with his teacher, who loved the bold, handsome boy, who was a general favorite with his associates.

It was about two years after the great gold excitement had broken out in California, and when almost everybody was rushing to the mines to dig gold, that we hear of Joaquin in 1850 working as an honest miner at his mine in the northern part of the State. He had a rich claim and gold was plenty, and he was fast becoming a rich man.

He had built himself a lovely little cabin where he lived with the beautiful Mexican, Rosita, whom he called his wife. Very happy were they together in their humble home, and when the day's work was done, he would sit with his bag of gold dust by his side, and with a happy heart to his cabin, where he was always sure of a loving welcome.

[To be continued.]

I have received so many letters from my young friends this week that I have room only for the beginning of the story that I thought of telling you, and which I must wait to finish another time. But I am glad to hear from you, and I am always ready to stop and give place to them.

First of all is a letter which reached me last week, but too late for last Sunday's TIMES. I hope my young friend was not disappointed because she did not see her letter in them, very much.

Dear Mrs. Otis: Last Sunday I saw some letters in the LOS ANGELES TIMES, written by little girls, and I thought I would like to write to you also.

I arrived here recently from England with my papa and my governess, and we were delighted with everything here. I have traveled all over Europe, and think Los Angeles looks like Seattle, only they have nice piazzas with flowers there, where the children go to spend the afternoon with their nurses and governesses. I am 10 years old, and have never gone to school. I study very hard with my governess, and can talk French and Spanish fluently. My mamma died in Suffolk last year, and papa says we will never live in England again. I like music, very much, and can play Chopin's waltz in 4 flat major and Weber's perpetual motion, and have just finished Czerny's velocity exercises. I know them all by memory.

I have no dolls, and don't like them neither. I have two lovely pets, they are mine; one is a nice pig, his name is Carlos, and the other is a King Charles spaniel; his name is Ted. In New York somebody stole him, and papa paid \$1 to get him back. They had spoiled his appearance by cutting the long hair off his ears.

I love orange blossoms, and the green grocer who furnishes us with greens and fruits always brings me some.

I think papa and Gove will be astonished when they see that I wrote you, and I don't believe I will be reproved. I will ask my papa to take me to see you. I would also be delighted to get some Los Angeles children for friends.

Love, ETHEL THURNEY.

I shall be very much pleased to see my little English friend and hope that her papa will grant her request, and bring her to see me at this time. My office, where she may be sure that she will receive a warm welcome. I hope also that she will write me again, for I am confident that her papa will not disapprove of her sending such pleasant letters to THE TIMES. I presume there will be many a little Los Angeles girl who will read her letter today who will be delighted also to be her friend.

And here is a pretty letter from one of my boy friends who lives by the sea. I am very glad to hear from him.

Dear Mrs. Otis: I thought I would write a letter to your paper. I am 8 years old. I go to school almost all the time. We live on a ranch two miles from Wilmington. My papa and mamma have lots of cows, and papa is selling milk at San Pedro, but he is getting tired of it and he wants to sell the cows. I have two brothers older than I, but they are both dead. I am 10 years old. My sister is four years older than I. I see this in the MIRROR I may write more.

And here is a letter from a young country girl who has a great many pets and treasures. I think life must be very beautiful in the country here in California. But I will let you read of all the pleasant things of which she tells you.

double swam now. They came out of two stands that were very close together, at the same time, and the hand on the same place. Papa said he thought they would weigh about 25 pounds. The bees have not made very much honey yet.

We have about 50 head of cows, and a large band of sheep.

I can talk Spanish as well as English. I am 13 years old; my birthday was the 15th of March. My brother-in-law gave me a nice, black coat, that will be old enough to ride next month.

My brothers gave me a side-saddle, a brush and blanket. My horse's name is Sultan.

I have another coat that will shake hands. His name is Noble.

I also have a nice cow. Her name is Spot, and she gives lots of milk. I have milked her many times.

I love to go to the cows or horses. I also enjoy riding horseback. I went to Los Angeles last September with papa and mamma. We saw the men working in the mines office. Mamma makes butter and cheese. I must close now. I have to go. He planted 10 acres in grapes this year.

We have not lived here more than four or five years.

We live very close to the mines. I have a gold ring made of the gold here in the mines.

Please publish this in the MIRROR. Yours truly, DARIUS STILL.

And now comes a letter which all the boys and girls will love to read, because it is so full of news and of happiness:

LOS ANGELES, May 7, 1888.

Dear Mrs. Otis: The reason I have not written sooner is that I have commenced to go to school again, and as I was out of school over a year I am behind in my studies, and I felt as if I must give my best days to study and get acquainted with the rules and regulations, and the girls especially. I go to the Sisters' school, and oh, how nice it is, and I love all the Sisters so well, and my teacher, and she knows a young lady I love so well, who is her own dear friend, so I shall love her better for that. She is in the Sisters' teaching music, and so sweet. I wonder if all the girls love to study as I do. Mamma says that all I care for is books; and I am going to learn Spanish and music and all I can, as it is the best way to get on in the world. Everybody says, Oh, you are so tall; you will soon grow up; and I must learn now or never. I like to get to the head of the class and be the teacher's pet; and if I do well, then my papa and mamma will be ashamed of me, and I shall come to visit me. I know they would turn away with shame if I stood in the corner as some do. Now I know you will laugh when I tell you I shall not tell you of the Arabs, because one morning I thought I would tell papa what I knew of the class of tunny people, and he gave me two bits to stop after I had just got nicely started, but my mamma said I talked just one hour by the clock, so some day if I ever see you, I will tell you, and that will be better. I have a lovely little playmate across the way, and we build dolly play-houses, and this is the way. We would like to tell some little girl, so she can play, too. It's fun, I tell you. Take a large cardboard box and cut windows and doors and drape lace, and then cut chairs and tables and put lace on them, and a carpet. The little pictures that come in the hateful old cigarettes, we use them for dolly play-houses, if they are nice ones. And mamma says it looks so sweet when you play with them, and then it is more fun than ever. I can make bread, and once I made biscuits, and mamma said she could knock the old Deacon off the hill with them, but I tried again, and papa said I was a little better. Now I will tell you of the famous switch-back, but in your paper you will find it in my letter, but it was a mistake. It is the awful hill on the Northern Pacific Railway. The hill is seven miles long, and the tunnel that will be 950 feet long. It is the second longest tunnel in the United States, and cost \$2,000,000. It is in the Cascade Mountains, and is called Stampede Tunnel, and to work in that tunnel they had two of the best little engines, and the superintendent of the road was a little two little girls, Saddle and Lucy, and I did so love to see them work, and then there were the two big engines, 117 tons weight, and oh, such monsters. I wish you could see them. Two were called the Deacons, and two the Hogs. That is horrid! I was the first little girl that went over the hill, and as it was so dangerous to go over the hill, I went with papa, who was conductor, and I was not afraid. The grade is 320 feet to the mile, and so many little engines, and bridges, and how glad mamma and I used to be when we heard No. 501 whistle down the hill; then we knew all was well, and papa was coming home safe.

I want to tell you of the snow up there. It was 50 feet deep, and papa said it was moon-light night, with the snow falling so fast and such large flakes, it was a sight he would never forget, with the cuts of snow so deep, and great, tall pine trees all covered with snow, and a train moving on in so soft a moon-light night. I was pretty good, too. It was so cold, too. That was one time when the snow was too deep and my sled no good. But I can not help crying when I write this of that old country, for I left the dear old Kitty up there and am going to get her sent down by the ship. I love her so, for we all loved her so, and she used to run in the morning and cry for me and jump up in the bed and cuddle down so cute and sing to me. But Kitty dear is not near now. I have a white dove, I know, but she ain't my dear Kitty; but the lady living next door has a large dog Bruno and he is so nice, but oh! so savage. He came near biting papa one night. She is a dear old lady. She has lots of flowers and lets me get some to make bouquets of, and she has a new and a good drink of nice new warm milk. The sisters say it will make me strong to study. I got all this R. R. news from my papa, so it is all true. But I wish I was a boy and I would railroad too, for I love to be on the engine so and ring the bell and blow the whistle and go flying, but I got black, too, but that's no difference. Now, I don't think this letter is fit to send, but I will ask mamma if it will do. Oh, I will say good-bye once more to you. Oh, I forgot; mamma says she knows you are only playing; you are Mrs. Otis, but she is a big manly belle papa. If you are you are all right for he is so good.

MATTHE G. SHEARLEY.

No, my dear, I am not a man, I am just Mrs. Otis, and the devoted love of the TIMES-MIRROR boys and girls. Still another letter! What a splendid showing we have this week! I thank my young friends for writing me so many and such interesting letters.

LOS ANGELES, April 20, 1888.

Dear Mrs. Otis: I thought I would write again, as it has been some time since I have done so. I will write about Gaston, Tex., a very pretty place, especially by the beautiful beach. There is a lovely hotel right on the beach, with broad verandas all around. In front of the hotel there is a band-

stand and two large lawns with benches, tables and chairs. In the summer, the band plays all the day, and that goes there to play in the evening. They commence at 5 o'clock, and sometimes do not stop till very late. The verandas and lawns are generally crowded with 7 o'clock.

There is a little platform they have built out into the water, and every Saturday night they shoot fireworks for the children. You need not pay to see this; it is free to the public. The fireworks look very pretty, shooting up into the sky and reflecting in the water. I used to enjoy it very much, indeed.

There were short intermissions between the music, when the children used to run and play games. They have ropes stretched across the water at a certain distance out for the people who do not know how to swim to hold on to.

Thinking that it is time for me to close, I remain yours, truly, FLORENCE L. HARPER.

And here is a correspondent who not only sends me a letter, but a story which she has written, and which shall have a place in our column:

PASADENA, May 10, 1888.

Dear Mrs. Otis: Papa takes THE TIMES and I like the letters from the girls and boys so well that I thought I would send you a story that I wrote myself.

I came from Independence, Iowa, and live in Pasadena, Cal. I would not exchange California and the oranges for all the coasting on the sea in Independence. I went coasting a great deal in the winter there. I am 8 years old.

EDNA GEHRIART.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM.

Lucy and Mary Grant lived very near the edge of the woods, and with their brother Charley and their sister Grace. Charley and Grace both went to school but Lucy and Mary were at home because their mother was having a mouth of vacation. One afternoon their mother said: "I am going down town shopping and you must not leave the house, for there are Indians camping a little way out in the woods. You must not go near them or they will carry you away. About an hour after their mother had gone, Lucy said: 'Let's take a walk in the woods and pick some wild flowers to make the table look pretty.' 'But mamma said we must not leave the house,' said Lucy, 'and we must not.' 'O, please,' said Mary, 'Mamma only meant to go to town far away. Do take just a little walk.' 'Well, I will take a walk just to the edge of the woods, but not a step farther,' said Lucy.

When they got there they saw some beautiful flowers just inside the woods. 'O, let's get those lovely flowers,' said Lucy, 'they are so nice.' They were close to the edge of the woods, said Mary. 'Won't you, Lucy?' 'Yes, I will,' said Lucy. While they were picking the flowers they heard the bushes crackling, and Lucy whispered to Mary: 'I know that they are Indians.' 'Well,' said Mary, 'if they are Indians they won't disturb us unless we disturb them.' 'Oh, I know they'll kill us, but I'm not going home without you,' said Lucy. Just then five or six Indians darted out of the bushes, and giving a loud war whoop, they took Lucy and Mary by the necks of their dresses and pulled them back into a wigwam which was in the brush. The children cried bitterly and tried to get away, but were brought back and whipped.

At last all of the Indians from all over and snored very loudly. 'Come now, Mary, let's run home while the Indians are asleep,' whispered Lucy to Mary. So off they ran. When they had gone a long way from the Indians they saw a light coming towards them. Then there was a great shout, and Mary called out: 'We're surely found them.' Then the men all rushed toward them, and their father caught them in his arms, and said, 'Where have you been, my children? We have hunted everywhere for you. When the children reached home they were all called out. Mary said: 'I was out for five weeks they were very sick. Mary was more sick than Lucy was. They had caught cold because they had worn such thin dresses and had been bareheaded, having lost their hats. They were all very sick while they were out in the cold damp air. They told their mother about being sick so long would punish them for disobeying her.

EDNA GEHRIART.

What Am I to Do?

The symptoms of biliousness are unhappy to too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is one who has a bad appetite for liquids, but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly be in his mouth in the morning. He is not fit to eat, and if he is, it is rough, at all events. The digestive system is wholly out of order, and diarrhea or constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids, or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness, and often headache and aching in the back and limbs. A pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure, try Green's August Flower; it costs but a trifle, and thousands attest its efficacy.

SPECIAL SALE

At the Wonder, 72 South Main Street.

Flowers, plants and trimmings.

Good roses, 50c each.

Fine flowers, 25c each.

Fine French flowers, 75c each.

Fine silk French shaded gauze, \$1.75 per bunch of three.

Fine French shaded gauze, \$1.75 per bunch of three.

Fine silk of colored plumes, 75c each.

Also, an immense stock of ribbons at very low prices; 100 pieces of fine black ribbon, 25c each; 100 pieces of fine black ribbon, 25c each; 100 pieces of fine black ribbon, 25c each.

Duckram frames, 10c; latest styles.

Pressed, 60c.

Mr. John Beck's Shipyard

At Chester, Pa., has a coppernail's department, and Mr. George Neaseholder, the foreman, says: About 1880 was taken with kidney troubles. Of course, I tried home remedies, but they did not help. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Roundout, N. Y. The result is certainly a blessing to me, and you are at liberty to say that I have been cured by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Roundout, N. Y. I have a bottle. Bedding & Co., agents.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Dr. Bennett, room 30, California Bank building, surgical cases, piles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., and all private matters successfully treated. Only one interview required in a majority of cases. Ladies who are afflicted with lame back, headache, constipation, leucorrhea or any complaint of the genito-urinary organs, a cure is guaranteed. Young and middle-aged men who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder call at room 30 before it is too late and be cured. All eruptions of the skin permanently cured.

Public Notice.

To the law-abiding, good citizens of Los Angeles: The Board of Police Commissioners is hereby informed that there are great numbers of thieves, burglars, confidence men and men of bad character who are in the city, and who are doing much to the city authorities by the good people or visitors from eastern points, who have located here with us. We hereby appeal to all good citizens, who are in full sympathy with us in securing good government, to render us all possible assistance and give all possible information, either to a member of this board or to the Chief of Police, or to Emil Harris of the city detective force, so that we may more effectively rid our city of this bad element. All information will be held in strict confidence.

W. H. WORKMAN,  
J. T. CODY,  
JOHN F. HUMPHRIES,  
Commissioners.

May 15, 1888.

See Mr. J. M. Trotman for Summer Homes, Benches, etc. Summer House Builder, 530 S. Spring street.

Southern Pacific Transfer-truck Company 16 S. Main st., telephone 15. moves furniture, safes, pianos, etc. 6-15

Frank's floral depot has removed to South Spring street.

EDUCATIONAL.

WOODBURY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

For particulars address

F. C. WOODBURY, Principal  
Los Angeles, Cal.

THE ELLIS COLLEGE WILL OPEN

Next September under the direct control of Prof. J. M. Ellis, who will make a specialty of instruction in the English language, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English law, and in the English literature, and in the English history, and in the English geography, and in the English science, and in the English art, and in the English music, and in the English drama, and in the English religion, and in the English philosophy, and in the English politics, and in the English economics, and in the English sociology, and in the English psychology, and in the English physiology, and in the English medicine, and in the English



## Furniture

M R Bassett and F E Reeves to H  
Pisk: Agreement to convey lot 1,  
Reeves & Barren's subdivision of lot 4  
153, Pomona, \$1650.  
Mary O Taylor to Mary A Mott: Lot

ter the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture," are now prepared to quote **BEST PRICES** to all requiring a **FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK**.  
**LAZARUS & MELZER**  
Educational Booksellers, Los Angeles, Cal.

And attorneys in patent cases. Procur-  
ents in all countries. The only complete  
ent Office Library in Southern Calif.  
Copyrights, Trade Marks and Labels.  
Room 9, Downey block, Los Angeles, Cal.

By order of the Board of Supervisors  
Angeles county, California.  
C. H. DUNSMOOR, C

Loo Quong, Manager, 107 Apablaza  
Bet. Alameda and Juans, Los Angeles, Ca

DEWEY'S ART PARLORS, 41 South Main St., Los Angeles

Furniture

EVERYBODY

WANTS MORE OR LESS FURNITURE,

And to Get Good Goods at Reasonable Prices is the Object.

—TO THAT END—

THE PACIFIC FURNITURE CO.

226, 228 & 230 South Main Street,

all especial attention to their new and immensely attractive line of fine and medium grades of PARLOR SUITS and odd upholstered pieces of Easy Chairs, Rockers and Leather Library Chairs.

Chamber Suits, in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany Finish

TO SUIT ANY TASTE AND POCKET.

Mattresses, Pillows and Comforters in Great Variety.

FOLDING BEDS.

The Largest Assortment Ever Exhibited Under Any One Roof.

In fact, everything in the furniture way that goes to complete a household.

Every article marked in plain figures, indicating squareness. Satisfy yourselves at the largest and handsomest showrooms in Southern California.

Hardware.

CHICAGO : HARDWARE : HOUSE.

B. A. BREAKEY, 41 & 43 S. Spring Street,

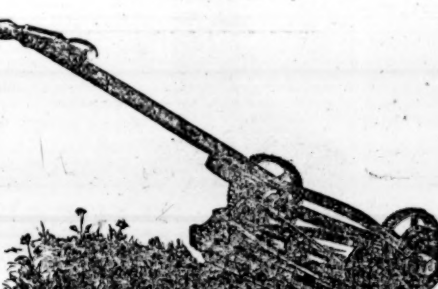
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE

—LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF—

SHELF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.

—IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—

First Quality Goods at Low Prices.



We solicit an inspection of our stock, or inquiry for prices from dealers and others. Mail orders will receive careful attention and prompt shipments.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER. Guaranteed the best Lawn Mower in use.

Stoves and Plumbing.

WADMAN

STOVE & PLUMBING CO.

Stoves and Ranges.

Stove Repairing and Water-back Work.

Roofing and Repairing a Specialty.

House Furnishing Goods.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WORK

Plumbing and Gasfitting.

No. 7 West Second Street

Unclassified.

The Quick-Meal Gasoline Stove.

THE ONLY SATISFACTORY GASOLINE STOVE MADE.

Retailed at Eastern Prices : : { Four Burners and Oven, \$21  
Five Burners and Oven, \$23

SUPERIOR RANGES.

The Most Perfect Working Stove Sold on the Coast. The only satisfactory range.

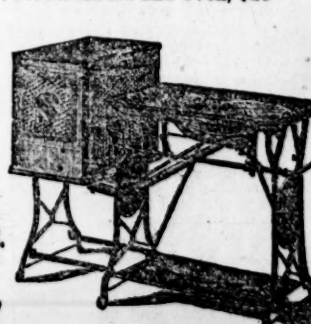
No. 7, 5-hole Range..... \$10.00.

No. 7, 6-hole Range..... \$13.50.

Marbleized Iron Mantels at Factory Prices.

E. E. CRANDALL & Co.,

Nos. 138 & 135 West First Street.




MANTELS, GRATES, TILE, ART GLASS

ARTISTIC BRASS GOODS.

The Largest and Finest Stock on the Pacific Coast

—VISIT SALESROOMS OF THE—



LOS ANGELES MANTEL CO.


PORT AND SECOND STREETS

(California Bank Building),

Factory: San Pedro and Fifth

\$3.50

Per Dozen.



\$3.50

Per Dozen.

IS MAKING THE VERY BEST AND FINEST FINISHED CABINET photographs for \$3.50 per doz. guaranteed as good as any made in the state. L. Dewey, finest finish, etc. Babies, children and family groups a specialty. See our work you will be convinced. Developing, printing and finishing for amateurs.

DEWEY'S ART PARLORS, 41 South Main St., Los Angeles



**PEOPLE'S STORE:**

ing medium in this city.

Some may come and some may go, but  
 Claim clear keeps on forever. Best sell  
 the market.

**PEOPLE'S STORE:**

9c a pair; worth 20c

To Let.

**TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE; GOOD**  
location; \$25. ROYAL, 115 W. First st.

To Let

Unclassified.

**\$50 REWARD—\$25 FOR THE RETURN**  
of a jump-seat cloth-cushion and canopy to

## OUR BUSINESS DOES NOT REQUIRE IT

HERE ARE A FEW "SPECIMEN BRICKS" FOR

WE WILL PLACE ON SALE

Direct from the chamois tannery at Birmingham, England, 85 kips, 2550 skins, of the celebrated "R. C." Chamois Leather, without doubt the largest lot ever brought to this Coast, comprising all sizes, adapted for Toilet, Silverware, Furniture, Mirror and Carriage use, Undergarments, etc. These Chamois are of fine, soft quality and warranted to retain their softness after being in water and dried, and not to harden as do the average "sheepskins" sold in this market. The prices are 100 per cent. less than druggists ask, at 10c., at 15c., at 20c. each. Sold everywhere at from 75c. to \$1.50. No home complete without a Chamois.

Five bales Mediterranean Velvet, suitable for bath and buggy use. Largest size 19c., druggists' price 50c.

• Five thousand Toilet and Nursery Sponges at 3c., at 9c. each. Druggists' price 10 to 25c.

Three sizes, 23c., 33c. and 43c. Nothing more useful in this country.

—WE OPEN WITH ANOTHER OF OUR—

EVERY WELL KNOWN BRAND, SUCH AS

And a host of others at the uniform price of 5c. per cake.

At 13 Cents, at 23 Cents. Two Sizes

(with bottle of perfume included) 10c.

**J.T. SHEWARD**  
13 & 15 N. SPRING ST.